

INTERNATIONAL

Tokyo summit adopts new world depression

Friday's last-day capitulations by France and West Germany at the just-concluded Tokyo summit leave nothing standing in the way of an immediate slide into a new world depression far worse than that of the 1930s.

The immediate effects on Third World nations will be unspeakable. First among the industrial-exporting nations to be hit hard by the effects of Tokyo will be Japan and West Germany, both of which will suffer a painful slide in export levels, and therefore a shrinkage in domestic employment.

The most-discussed features of the summit involved petroleum. On this, France and the Federal Republic of Germany gave away nearly everything demanded by Carter. Carter in return gave less than nothing. Japan was given a range of flexibilities. These agreements will have a disruptive effect of some significance on the continental Western European economies.

The worst features of the agreement are not, however, those dealing with petroleum, but sections seven

and eight, dealing with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Europe's concessions on petroleum issues are short term and correctable, with aid of accelerated nuclear programs. It is the agreements concerning IMF and World Bank policies which are the truly monstrous, catastrophic features of the package.

IMF genocide

So far, even governments as deserving of esteem as those of President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt, have declined to face the reality, that toleration of "IMF conditionalities" and World Bank "appropriate technologies" policies means the immediate onset of genocide throughout large parts of the Third World.

Although Schmidt and Giscard are unquestionably dedicated to avoiding nuclear war, neither government has so far shown understanding of the direct connection between IMF policies and the pattern of Third World destabilizations which will make nuclear war almost inevitable. On this count, Moscow is far blinder to the realities than Paris or Bonn. Moscow continues to treat the London-versus-European Monetary Fund conflicts of 1978 and early 1979 as nothing but "trade war" and "interimperialist rivalry" matters.

What governments refuse to face in either Moscow or Paris and Bonn is the fact that the World Bank's neo-Malthusian policies and the "IMF conditionalities" are an integral and efficient part of the implementation of the Club of Rome's proposal for genocide. The Club of Rome proposed, for a while flagrantly, that the world's population must be reduced to about one billion persons by the year 2000 A.D. This is also the adopted neo-Malthusian policy of the top think tank for British foreign policy and foreign intelligence services, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), otherwise known as Chatham House.

The means for effecting the reduction of the world's population by three-quarters—by three billion during a mere 20 years, are clear: famine, epidemic, and a murderous eruption of social chaos. The development of hard-core famine and epidemic in vulnerable nations such as Zaire, Uganda, Peru, Bangladesh, and other

In this section

Our INTERNATIONAL report this week begins with an analysis of the recently concluded Tokyo summit of Western heads of state by contributing editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., currently in Europe. France and Germany's capitulation on the issues of the International Monetary Fund/World Bank and energy, as indicated in the final communiqué, means a victory for the U.S. and British delegations who had brought to Tokyo a policy for world depression. The Tokyo summit participants particularly singled out for attack OPEC's decision to raise the price of oil. But as our report shows, the stress of the OPEC meeting was not the price of oil but a producer-consumer dialogue to foster high-technology transfers and Third World development.

cases transforms those nations into breeding centers for old forms of epidemic disease and the emergence of new varieties more lethal than the old.

As diseases spread from such breeding grounds into the weakened populations of adjoining nations, the spread approaches the thresholds for worldwide pandemics of combined new and old varieties of debilitating and lethal diseases. The sharp reductions in not only caloric intakes but especially foodstuffs essential to immunological potentials among many nations is one of the indispensable preconditions for explosions of worldwide pandemics, of the sort which used to be radiated from the disease-breeding center of the South China coastal regions.

Meanwhile, the use of so-called renewable resources programs means a destruction of forests and use of cropland for non-nutritional crops, including the marijuana-growing programs recommended by the IMF and World Bank to various Third World nations. The reduction of fertilizers and related means for maintenance and improvement of cultivated land means ruin of large tracts of arable land through "labor-intensive" or appropriate technologies. The destruction of large tracts of Amazon forest are exemplary of the way in which austerity measures of the IMF and World Bank sort destroy existing weather systems and create the conditions for new deserts, or the transformation of rain-forest soils into laterite.

These stresses applied to the most vulnerable portions of the world mean not only an efflorescence of diseases of people, but also pandemics affecting livestock and wild fauna, plus the eruption of sylvatic pandemics affecting plant life.

The model case of Club of Rome genocide to date is that perpetrated against the people of Cambodia (Kampuchea) under the Peking puppet-regime of Pol Pot. Not only did Pol Pot, working under direction of Maoist advisers, systematically murder what is most conservatively estimated as between one-quarter and one-third of the Kampuchean people. All educated, even literate layers of Kampucheans were singled out for total extermination. There is today almost nothing left of Kampuchean culture inside Kampuchea itself—only one Kampuchean doctor left alive in that nation, and she is the present Minister of Health.

Another model for the Club of Rome-RIIA models of genocide is the ongoing destruction of Iran under the direction of the lunatic, Muslim Brotherhood puppet of British intelligence, the notorious Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The breakdown of the economy by willful action of Khomeini, combined with the bloody, particularist implications of Sir John Bagot Glubb Pasha's networks, means that the weakened Iranian economy is moving toward the edge of becoming something like Pol Pot's Kampuchea.

Now, all of black Africa is targeted for early realization of Club of Rome objectives. Uganda is destroyed. Under the Camp David secret agreements,

Egyptian military units are to be sent into Zaire, working under Israeli intelligence direction, to police the IMF's genocidal terms imposed on that economy. At last press reports, Zambia has an estimated 14 days grain supply. Chad is in the process of being destroyed. Ghana is moving bloodily in the direction of becoming a new Kampuchea.

In Latin America, once stable Peru is approaching the brink. Accumulated effects of IMF conditionalities have brought the nation to the point at which genocidal effects may begin to spiral, unless relief from the IMF is provided. Nicaragua almost became the trigger for a general, genocidal bloodbath throughout all Central America. The risk of a U.S.-directed intervention to trigger such a horror is not yet removed. Colombia teeters on the edge of a brutal bloodbath, a coup projected to be led by Otto von Hapsburg's admirers in that region of the world.

In India, both the fascist squads of the Hindu RSS and a Muslim group, a branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, are on the verge of triggering chaos in that nation. The RSS is under the patronage of U.S. Senators Edward Kennedy and Patrick Moynihan, among others. The Muslim Brotherhood, although partly based in the U.S.A., is a top-down British foreign intelligence operation.

World bank and nuclear war

Although it is true that a failure to conclude the SALT II agreements would have potentially deadly consequences, Moscow's centrists delude themselves when they assert that such armaments agreements contribute anything positively to the prospects for peace. Not having arms limitation agreements does aggravate the arms race and does worsen the political climate. However, it is a very foolish non sequitur to argue that arms limitation agreements affect anything but arms limitation.

The combined effect of destabilizing the entire Third World and also destroying the economic and political stability of Japan, Germany, Italy, and France, means the early eruption of nuclear world war by the same means through which uncontrolled world wars do erupt—miscalculations contributed to by all sides.

There is only one possible basis for securing the conditions of peace in the world. If East-West and North-South economic cooperation are directed to the effect of enlarging the capacity of East-West nations to generate sustainable high-technology transformation of agriculture and development of industry in the Third World, the general interest in the mutual advantages of such a growth of world trade will develop the sinews of peace.

However, if IMF conditionalities persist, the consequences of this neo-Schachtian and neo-Malthusian IMF and World Bank dictatorship mean the fostering of conditions which must lead directly to war. If Mos-

cow, Bonn et al. fail to take this into account, then the recent SALT II at Vienna was nothing better than a charade for the diversion of the credulous, wishful-thinking children.

Blackmail

The character of press dispatches and corroborating reports through other channels leave no doubt that France's President Giscard d'Estaing was resisting Carter's lunacy up into Thursday night of this week. It is also clear that something occurred between Thursday night and Friday's sessions, something to prompt Giscard and Schmidt to back down to Carter's key demands. U.S. information circuits locate the changes in the overnight working sessions of the underlings. That latter explanation has a certain credibility, but should not be regarded as actually true.

This reporter has had some opportunity to experience the very, very dirty things the State Department did under Gerald Ford, and has been doing, even more shamelessly, under President Carter. Carter is merely a discredited and imminently discarded tool of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Therefore, to all intent, Carter is a puppet of London. Given the combination of London, Canada, and Carter, plus internal levers controlled by the Anglo-Americans inside France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, one's regret at Giscard's and Schmidt's capitulations does not mean one doubts their personal courage. One must know the nature of the powerful gang of bandits against which they had to contend.

Unless this summit is quickly reversed, the world—or at least most of it—is now plunging into a depression worse than that of the 1930s. Unless the outright disruption of the U.S. economy spreads collapse at a more rapid rate than the Tokyo agreements would otherwise cause, the immediate effect of the Tokyo summit will be a significant drop in the economies of Japan and Germany, followed by a period of downward-sliding stagnation into 1980, with the deep plunge into the depths of the depression erupting during late 1980 or the beginning of 1981.

The most hideous and immediate effects will be witnessed in the Third World.

Turkey is scheduled to be destroyed soon, like Iran. Egypt is obliged to conquer Libya, very soon, according to the Camp David agreements' secret portions. One by one, the nations of North and Central Africa will be destroyed, frequently over a period of weeks. That genocide of the Third World population will accelerate and spread—until wars intervene, or unless nations such as France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan quickly repudiate the Tokyo agreements in one way or the other.

Ladies and gentlemen, from the summit at Tokyo, you have an unimpeded view into the depths of hell.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The final communiqué

The following is the text of the communiqué issued June 29 at the conclusion of the seven-nation economic summit conference in Tokyo.

The heads of state and government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and the United States met in Tokyo on the 28th and 29th of June 1979. The European Community was represented by the president of the European Council and by the president of the European Commission for discussion of matters within the community's competence.

1.

The agreements reached at the Bonn summit helped to improve the world economy. There was higher growth in some countries, a reduction of payments imbalances, and greater currency stability.

2.

But new challenges have arisen. Inflation, which was subsiding in most countries, is now regaining its momentum. Higher oil prices and oil shortages have reduced the room for maneuver in economic policy in all our countries. They will make inflation worse and curtail growth, in both the industrial and developing countries. The non-oil developing countries are among the biggest sufferers.

We are agreed on a common strategy to attack these problems. The most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the development of other energy sources.

Our countries have already taken significant actions to reduce oil consumption. We will intensify these efforts.

The European Community has decided to restrict 1979 oil consumption to 500 million tons (10 million barrels a day) and to maintain community oil imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than in 1978. The community is monitoring this commitment and France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend to their community partners that each member country's contribution to these annual levels will be specified. Canada, Japan and the U.S. will each achieve the adjusted import levels to which they are pledged in I.E.A. (International Energy Agency) for 1979, will maintain their imports in 1980 at a level not higher than these 1979 levels, and will be monitoring this.

The seven countries express their will to take as goals for a ceiling on oil imports in 1985, the following figures: